

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the South of Carolina.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1830.

[VOL. X. NO. 516.]

NEW CHEAP STORE. ALL NEW GOODS.

W. H. Hackett, and Samuel Lemly,
H. Hackett formed a Copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of Hackett & Lemly; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening, in the House lately occupied by Daniel H. Green, on Main street, directly opposite J. Murphy's, a general and handsome assortment of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

Imported for cash, in New-York and Philadelphia, of the latest importations. Which they will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their acquaintances, and all who may wish to examine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves, as to the quality of the goods, the lowness of the prices, and the variety of the assortment.

Salisbury, May 5th, 1830.
W. H. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's shop, provided for the accommodation of their friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for washing and feeding horses.

New Cheap Store. CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE,
H. having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

**New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,**
which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830.
No longer to be "put off."
THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court.

A. TORRENCE.
Hampton & Palmer.

H. HAVE formed a copartnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silver-smiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Main street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

**JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.**
Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.
James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

A Neat Dwelling, In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeable part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allison, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known.

H. C. JONES.
Feb'y. 20th, 1830.

Windsor Chair & Bed-Stead

MAKING.
THE subscriber very respectfully informs the public, that he has, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high, and low

BED-STEADS,

interior to none in this country. Also, he intends to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well made

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

warranted to be of good timber and well made. The subscriber will shortly have

SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.

Orders from a distance will meet with punctual attention; and all kind of Repairs, in his line, will meet with due attendance.

His terms will be accommodating. Country produce will be taken in part pay for work.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

WM. R. HUGHES.
Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman with well conducted family, and liberal wages.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

BUFFALO AND NEW-ORLEANS ROAD.

Mr. Barber's Speech continued.

I come, now, to another serious objection; I mean the inequality in the distribution of our favors. The theory of our constitution, undeniably is, that the contributions of the people of the United States should, as nearly as possible, be equal. Thus, it is provided that direct taxes shall be apportioned amongst the several States, according to their population; that duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States; and that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce, to the ports of one State over those of another; but of what avail is it, to secure equality in contribution, or to attempt to secure it, if the moment the contribution is made, the whole effect may be instantly destroyed by gross inequality in making appropriations? This idea may be forcibly illustrated by a familiar example, drawn from common life. Suppose, Sir, you and myself being about to embark in a common enterprise, each with great accuracy contributes precisely equal sums, and the very moment the fund was thus formed, you were at liberty to apply the whole amount to your own use,—would it not be mockery in such a case to talk of any substantial equality? In the execution of this system it will be in the power of this Government, at its pleasure or caprice, to increase the wealth of one portion of the Union, and to diminish that of another, without any restraint whatever. Let me suppose a case or two. Suppose the Cumberland road had been extended to Baltimore, no one will deny that the commerce of that city would have been benefited; of this, Maryland seems to have been aware, because she has constructed a turnpike from Cumberland to Baltimore; but if, on the contrary, that road had been conducted from some point on the Ohio to Philadelphia, then that city would have received the advantage; and thus the one or the other city might be increased in prosperity at the expense of the other, just as the one or other district might be given to the road.

I will put a stronger case. Suppose New York had not been able, with her own means, to execute her great Erie Canal, and that State and Louisiana had both applied to this Government for aid at the same time, the one to have made the Erie Canal, as to connect that Lake with the city of New York, the other to improve the Mississippi and all its tributary streams;—is it not obvious, that, according as we had executed the one or the other project, we should have built up the city of New Orleans on the one hand, or that of New York on the other? Sir, from these examples, it is impossible not to see, that the relative wealth and importance of the different portions of the Union, might be made to depend upon the favor which they might respectively find here. Mr. Chairman, our revenue being raised almost exclusively by imposts, the attention of the people at large is not drawn so closely to it. To test the justice and policy of this system, I appeal to gentlemen to say, whether they would venture to impose a direct tax to the amount of millions, and then apply the proceeds to the improvement of particular parts of the country? I undertake to answer no; and let me tell them, that if they were to try the experiment, the people would soon arrest them in their course. We sometimes hear it said, that as the United States are one great whole, whatever benefits one of the parts is a benefit to the whole. This, Sir, I acknowledge, is a lofty and magnanimous, too expensive a patriotism for me to pretend to. Say what you will, reason as you will, as long as man is man, the States and the people of the States will never forget their individuality; they will never consent that the fruits of their labor shall go to enrich others. Let me test this principle by a case. I suppose that some five or six millions would probably improve all the important rivers in Virginia. I call upon the members from Massachusetts, to say, whether they would impose a direct tax. If they would not, and I am sure they have too much candor to say that they would, then this high minded disinterestedness will do well, "to point a moral or adorn a tale," but will not do for practical life.

Now, Mr. Chairman, is the objection on account of inequality at all obviated, by the common remark, that our resources are to be applied to national objects? National objects! Where is the criterion by which we are to decide? What comes up to this standard, and what does not? We have none but the opinions of members here; and whenever the question comes to be decided, rest assured that each individual member will think that the project which he presents has the stamp of nationality. And what, Sir, will be the necessary result in practice? I make now no invidious distinctions between North and South, East and West; we are all men, and have all the feelings and passions of men; many projects will be presented at a given session, the disposable funds will not be adequate to the completion of them all; then will come "the tug of war," and the struggle, who shall succeed and who must be disappointed. No one or two of the objects can be carried by themselves, but must get their passport by the company which they are in. Sir, the inevitable result will be, combinations and arrangements so as to unite a sufficient force, to carry through a number of different objects, neither by its own intrinsic weight, but all, by the united weight of all. This will generate feuds and heartburnings in those who are defeated. It will, it must be so; for it is not in human nature for either States or individuals, without murmuring and discontent, to stand by and see a fund divided, in which they have a common interest, and of which they are not allowed to participate. They will never be satisfied by telling them, that their objects were not national, whilst the others were. They will think otherwise; and they will tell the particular patrons in the pool, that they had decided the question of nationality in their own case, and then enjoyed the fruits of that decision.

Mr. Chairman, I am no apostle of disunion; I look to the confederacy of these States as to the ark of our political salvation; may God grant that it may be perpetual! Sir, I go farther and say, that I come not here with any language of menace; but as the representative of a portion of the people of this country, I have a right to use the language of argumentation; in that language, then, Sir, let me warn this committee, that there are already points of difference amongst the States of this Union, enough to inspire us all with a spirit of moderation and forbearance. A minority, it is true, but a very large minority, of the people, have calmly presented, against some of the leading principles of policy of this Government; Virginia, N. C. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, tell you that they feel themselves to be oppressed. Will you turn a deaf ear to their complaints? Will you pay no respect to the opinion of a large and respectable portion of the community? Will you, because you are a majority, feel power and forget right? What more could the veriest despot do? Sir, the machine of government may, for a time, be propelled by a given momentum, though many of its parts work not at all in concert; but sooner or later it must be worn too much by excessive friction, or possibly it may become so disordered as to be unable to perform its functions.

What makes this system still more obnoxious is, that some of the States of this Union believe that this power does not reside in Congress, and therefore, cannot participate of the bounty of this Government, even if it were offered to them. Sir, I do not mean to violate my promise, that I would not discuss this question, but I may, consistently with the propriety of a principle recommended by two distinguished American statesmen, to abstain from the exercise of a doubtful power. Suppose that you may, as has been said, "by hanging inference on inference, until, like Jacob's ladder, they reach to Heaven," come to the conclusion, that the power is with you, I ask, emphatically, is it not reason enough to forbear its exercise, when so many of the States believe it to be a violation of the compact of their union with you? Will you, can you, consistently with justice, proceed in the distribution of a common fund, when so many of the joint owners must, according to their own sense of duty, either be forever excluded from their equal share, or procure it only by sacrificing their solemn convictions of what is right, to their interest? Though you constitute a majority, yet let me remind you of this eternal truth, that the acts of a majority to be rightful, must be just.

Mr. Chairman, we seem to have reached an interesting crisis in our political history. During the war of the revolution, the whole energies of our people were concentrated in support of that great struggle, and they went together with one heart and one hand. During the interval between that and the late war, our strenuous efforts were exerted to repair the mischiefs of the first war; to build up a new government; to put it into operation; restore our public credit, and by every means in our power, to acquire a stand amongst the nations of the earth. The late war again put into requisition all our civil and military energies in vindication of our national honor. Since its termination, a new era has opened upon us. With nothing seriously to disturb us from abroad, we are left to look at home. The action of the government has now turned inwards, with an overflowing revenue, and a near approach to the extinguishment of our public debt. New schemes of policy are devised; new principles of government avowed. I fear, Sir, that we may find, as other nations have found, that a period of peace, however desirable in itself, is precisely that in which our government is to be put to its severest trial. Amidst the din of arms, or in the great effort to build up political establishments, the selfish passions are in a great degree absorbed in the more important objects to be effected. These causes being removed, there is now full scope for their action, and it calls for all our firmness and all our patriotism to prevent the injurious effects. Sir, if this government would confine its action to those great objects, which, in my estimation, its founders intended, such as war, peace, negotiation, foreign commerce, &c. and leave every thing municipal in its nature to the States, we should go on in harmonious concert; and peace, content, and happiness, would prevail throughout our borders. In relation to these great questions, there is a community of interest throughout the Union; as, on the one hand, these must be acted upon by the federal government, so, on the other, its action upon them is not, in its nature, necessarily calculated to create strife and conflict amongst the different parts of this great whole. Sir, it is when we pass beyond this line and invade upon the field of municipal legislation; when we act on subjects in which the different States have different and opposing interests; in which the benefit we intend to one is at the expense of another; and in which each State can best act for itself; it is by this course that we are converting content into discord, harmony into discord, and bringing into direct conflict those differ-

ent interests which, if acted on internally by this Government, would afford the strongest cement to the Union. The natural passions of the North, for example, are those of commerce and navigation; that of the South, is agriculture. Let each be managed at home,—I mean in their internal operation,—and they are the allies of each other; the Northern merchants and ship owners are the buyers and transporters of Southern produce; and the South purchase the imported goods of the North; but the moment this Government attempts to control and regulate the whole, then the conflict begins; for then the regulation which advances the interest of one, by the same operation injures that of the other.

Sir, there are strong objections to this system, arising from the difficulty of executing it. If a road is to be constructed by our authority, we must have power to demand the land for its site—timber, stone and gravel for its construction. How are these to be obtained? The Constitution forbids us from taking private property without just compensation. To make this, we must, by our officers, summon juries, condemn the requisite land, value the stone, timber, &c. Is this not municipal legislation? The bill in question is a bill to take the land, to build the road, to supply these things, you must go into this whole process. Again, Sir, after the roads shall have been constructed, they must be kept in repair. Shall it be done by a perpetual drain upon the Treasury, or will you proceed to erect toll gates? Sir, this has been attempted in the case of the Cumberland road, but we have not yet screwed our courage up to this point. Here let me remind you of the solemn conviction of some of the States, that you cannot erect these gates. Will you, in the face of this, press on and put such States in the painful dilemma of restricting your authority, or yielding up what they believe to be their rights? God forbid that the experiment should be made! I would not have one serious conflict with a single State for all the roads which you will ever make.

Sir, there is one argument addressed to the States, which charms like the Syren's song, which I beg leave to examine closely, and to expose to the people at large; I wish to prove to them, and think I can, to demonstration, that they are under utter delusion in relation to it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has given us a glowing description of the value of good roads, and other channels of communication; they enhance the value of land, they diminish the price of transportation, they almost annihilate time and space, and, in the fashionable figure of speech, they are to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the body natural. The gentleman, not content with mere description of their value, has held up to us in bold relief, the thousands of turnpikes constructed by Napoleon, the splendid bridges, &c.; he might have added the 18,000 miles of turnpike in England; he might have gone further back, to the time of Louis 14th, the Grand Monarque, and described the Canal of Languedoc; he might have gone further back, to Henry 4th of France, and spoken of the splendid road constructed by Sully from Paris towards Brussels, adorned with triple rows of elms; nay, Sir, he might have gone back further still, and spoken of the magnificent aqueduct of Rome, her Apian and Etrurian ways. This, Sir, is the splendid illusion which charms and captivates our people; until this shall be dispelled, they can never be brought to dispassionate reasoning on the subject. I wish the gentleman had held up to our view, on the same canvass, the thousands of miles of turnpike in England, and the tens of thousands of people, who either go supperless to bed, or are driven by taxation to live on the least sustenance which will support human life; and the 7000 Irishmen, the most brave and the most persecuted people on earth, who subsist, as O'Connell tells us, each upon three half pence per day; so, on the French canvass, he should have presented the roads, the canals, the bridges, and, at the same time, the ruinous grinding, and oppressive gabelle and corvée; so, on the Roman canvass, he should have presented the splendid aqueduct and the paved ways, and at the same time, he should have told us, in the eloquent language of a modern writer, "that the pavement and ruins of Rome are buried in dust, broken from the feet of barbarians." Sir, let it not be supposed, that I am hostile to good roads and canals; the gentleman may exhaust himself in their eulogy, and I shall not object; by rightful means let mountains be levelled, valleys filled up—even the Apalachian mountains, if you please, subdued by the hand of man. The value of all this cannot be overrated; but my argument is, that it does not at all touch the question at issue

between the gentleman and myself; that question is, not whether these things are useful—for that nobody denies—but it is how, and by whom, these improvements shall be made? If the gentleman says, they should be made here; I say, that they should be made by the States; when they are made, we shall enjoy all their utility, and that only; when made by this Government, I fear, I believe, for the reasons I have already stated, and others, which I shall hereafter urge, that the system will eventually destroy the independence of the States; that the States, in their direct independence, are the pillars which support our great political fabric; that, if these be weakened, the whole fabric will crumble into atoms, and fall, with a tremendous crash; that, with it, will fall our political liberty, which, in the language of Cato, I value more than houses, villas, statues, pictures—and I will add, roads, canals, and bridges. Give me a people who are free, happy, and not oppressively taxed, though in the plain garb of republican simplicity, rather than one weighed down by oppression, though surrounded by all the monuments of the arts. A nation in this last condition, may be aptly represented by the description which has been given of a splendid city, the grandest at a distance, with a bold only dirty streets, magnificent temples, and superb edifices; but when you shall have entered in, and taken a closer view, you find wretched hovels, dark and narrow alleys, which shut out the light of heaven, and I will add, many of those who inhabit these abodes, with faming in their eyes, and ragged misery on their backs.

I now beg leave to address myself to the sober sense, the interest, nay, the pride of the States, and the people of the States, and to say, as I will clearly show, that if, instead of heaping up their treasure here, they will keep it at home, they can execute for themselves all their splendid works, so eloquently described by the gentleman, without coming here, in the language of supplication, to beg us to do it for them; and that they will then maintain their independence, and continue to occupy their place as a respectable constellation in the political firmament, and not, like little twinkling stars, be eclipsed by the marvellous blaze of this Federal sun, as not to emit light enough even to make "darkness visible."

I ask the attention of the Committee, whilst I exhibit to them some plain and practical proofs of this proposition.

The revenue of the United States, which is the fund by which these improvements are to be executed, is derived by the contribution of the people of the States. It unquestionably cannot be good policy for the States to furnish it to this government, to be re-distributed by us, in the form of internal improvement. If that re-distribution be made in proportion to the respective contributions, for then it is apparent, that the portion which each State would thus receive back, would be less than that which it had advanced, by the amount of the expense of collection; what, then, is the only remaining part of the alternative? Why, Sir, that the re-distribution must necessarily be unequal. To those States which may receive more than their proportionate share, I propose this solemn question: Is it reconcilable with the principles of justice, for them to make such a demand? To those which, on the contrary, may receive less than their due share, I put this question: Are you prepared thus to sacrifice your own interests, to give up the fruits of your own labor, to gratify the cupidity of those who, in the distribution of a common fund, clutch at more than the eternal principles of justice authorize them to ask? The demand of the one class would be as incompatible with the immutable principles of right, as the sacrifice of the other would be to war with their self-preservation. Sir, the force of this argument is infinitely increased by the consideration, that, as it has already happened, so it would most probably hereafter happen, that the States which contributed the least, would be precisely those which would receive the most—thus presenting the injustice of such a course, in the most vivid light of contrast. And will the States which are to be the losers by this operation, continue longer blind to the plainest dictates of interest, and act as willing instruments in the promotion of the very scheme which is thus to injure them? Sir, I say, that they should not. But I say, that they should only be pressed for, in those States which are to profit by it. If they were to receive their share, they would, as I have said, have the best of the law of the expense of collection; if they were to receive less than their due share, this law would be greatly increased, in its force, then, because they expect, and intend to receive more, they can demand it, but whatever they receive more

Salisbury:

MAY 11, 1830.

We are authorized to announce Jean Cawser, Esq. of the Forks of the Yadkin, as a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons at the next General Assembly.

Noble Example.—The Granville County Bible Society, though not the first in North Carolina, to pass the resolution of supplying all its destitute families with the Holy Scriptures, has, we believe, the honor of being the first county in this state which furnished all its destitute families with Bibles. This was done at considerable expense, which was promptly met by the Society. Recently, this efficient society has, we understand, purchased two thousand Bibles, and adopted other important measures for supplying, in the months of May and June, five adjacent counties with the Sacred Volume. These are examples of energy and liberality highly creditable to Granville county,—examples which can scarcely fail of being felt by every intelligent friend of the Bible in our whole State.

[COMMUNICATED.]

News from the State of Mississippi states that the whole of the Choctaw Indians have determined to emigrate West of the Mississippi, to the lands set apart by Government. And they have accordingly voluntarily entered into a treaty with government.

All hail Rhode Island!—This little State has done nobly! She has redeemed her character, by electing a Democratic Jackson Governor, and a majority of Jackson Democrats to the State Senate. Maj. Noah can no longer stow this patriotic little State away in his watch-fob; her heart is as big as a lion's. She will henceforth be honored among her Republican sisters of the Union, as of the true faith.

Longevity.—Anthony Van Pelt lately died in Greene county, in this state, aged 126 years and 2 months. He was too old to do military duty in the Revolution. He retained the use of his sight, and all his other faculties, remarkably well, to the last.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

It has sometimes been a query to those concerned in the Sabbath School, why so few of the parents, and of the citizens in general, visit the Sabbath School room. Perhaps some are backward, fearing lest they interrupt the business of the school. If any absent themselves entirely for this reason, they do so through an erroneous notion. Strangers by coming in, do in no wise disturb the order of the school. Indeed, so far from considering visits by the citizen, to the Sabbath School room, as an intrusion or interruption, we would take it as a favor; and do most cordially invite all who are friendly to the cause of the Sabbath Schools, and desire to see the one in which we are engaged, prosperous, to visit the school, not only next sabbath, but any and every other sabbath they can do so. Such a course, we think, would be calculated to have a happy effect upon the minds of the children, in inspiring them with a love and respect for their school, and in stimulating them to zeal and diligence in the study of their lessons. The children will then see that such individuals are friends of the sabbath school, and feel an interest in their education. Such individuals will thus have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the plan on which the school is conducted, with the course of instruction pursued; and would afterwards, in all probability, feel a deeper interest in the cause, which, in our opinion, deserves the attention and patronage of both the christian and the patriot.

The hours of the School, are from 8 to 10, A. M.; and from 2 to half past 3, P. M.

Superintendents of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, Salisbury.

Congress.—Mr. Foot's resolution, which has been so prolific a nest-egg, and caused such lengthened and able debate in the Senate, has, we observe, been laid on the table.

Mr. Brown, of this state, on the 21st ult. presented a petition from John Howard, of Newbern, asking additional compensation for repairing a light-house. And on the 23d, Mr. Brown presented a memorial from a number of citizens of North Carolina, praying for a post route.

In the House of Representatives, 23d, Mr. Archer, from the com. of foreign relations, reported a bill to create the office of Assistant Secretary of State.

A bill was reported in the House, to allow the District of Columbia to send a Delegate to Congress.

In Senate, 27th, a resolution was offered by Mr. White, but subsequently, on his motion, laid on the table, for removing Henry Tins from the office of Assistant Door-keeper, for habitual intoxication. "Time, [no] more porter!" In Senate, 28th, Mr. Holmes offered a series of resolutions, calling on the President for the number of officers removed during the recess of the Senate, and the reasons for the removal, which was postponed indefinitely, 26 to 21 votes; all the opposition voted against the proposition.

Drain'd Explored.—The boiler of the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall, exploded near Newburgh, on the Hudson river, state of New-York, on the 29d ult.; by which accident, 13 persons were badly scalded, of whom afterwards died. About 170 persons were on board.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Rencher, Carson, and Cooper, for copies of Mr. M'Duffie's Report on the Bank of the U. States; and for Mr. Ingham's (the secretary of the Treasury's) letter to the Committee of Retrenchment, containing a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the U. S. government, from 1782, to 1829.

The *Cheraw Mail* commenced, last week, performing its trips twice a week between Cheraw and Salisbury; it will hereafter arrive on Monday and Thursday evenings, and depart on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Maj. Hunter, the enterprising proprietor of this line, intends, we learn, shortly to run a very splendid and commodious coach on the whole route. This new arrangement will add greatly to the facilities of travelling between this section, and Charleston, and the intermediate country and towns.

The Season, so far, has been rather propitious than otherwise. *Wheat* promises well, although some fields are injured by the *Fly*. During the first and middle of last month, it was so extremely dry, that corn and cotton were slow in coming up; but at this time they present a thrifty appearance. Of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, and indeed every species of Fruit, there will be the greatest abundance—as they are now beyond the reach of any blight which, in the ordinary course of the seasons, can be expected seriously to injure the crop. Green Peas, and ripe Strawberries, the greatest luxuries of the vernal season, have made their appearance on our tables.

Early Potatoes.—Col. Clendenin, of Yorkville, S. C. complimented the Editor of the Advocate, on the 10th ult. with an *Irish Potatoe*, which grew in the Colonel's garden this spring, weighing 4 oz. 10 dwts. Yorkville is in the 36th degree of N. latitude.

At Iredell Superior Court, week before last, *Merrill*, who was convicted, at last fall term, of murder, but who appealed to the Supreme Court, and obtained a new trial,—had a re-trial; he was acquitted of murder, but found guilty of manslaughter; and was sentenced to be branded and imprisoned.

Distressing.—On 16th ult. John Platt, Jr. of Cabarrus county, accidentally shot his mother, in the night; and serious apprehensions are entertained that she will not long survive the distressing casualty. Frequent thefts had been committed on old Mr. Platt's premises; and on the night of the accident, young Platt having heard a noise in the yard, took his gun and fired at random, with the view, as our informant supposes, of frightening away what he thought to be a thief; but unfortunately Mrs. Platt had gone into the yard for some purpose, and was directly in the range of her son's aim: the ball struck her in the head, and produced a considerable fracture near the Temple. There is but little hope of her recovery. This afflictive casualty is a source of keen distress to the whole family.

Mr. Editor: You are desired to let the world know, that the human species does not degenerate (physically, I mean) in America, so far as Davidson county, North Carolina, is concerned. Proof, Miss Sally Swing, daughter of Mr. Daniel Swing, of that county, only eight years of age, weighs one hundred and twenty-six pounds! This fact can be attested to by numbers of the respectable neighbors.

April 28th, 1830.

Impeachment of Judge Peck.—In the House of Representatives, 26th ult. Messrs. Buchanan and Storrs having previously been appointed a committee for that purpose, reported that they had appeared at the bar of the Senate with a message from that House, and in the name of the House of Representatives, impeached James H. Peck, Judge of the United States' Court for the District of Missouri, of high misdemeanors in office; whereupon Mr. Tazewell moved that a select committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject, when on balloting it appeared that Messrs. Tazewell, Bell, and Webster were chosen.

The Committee appointed, in pursuance of the motion of Mr. Storrs, of New York to prepare and report to the House of Representatives, articles of impeachment against Judge Peck, consists of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Henry B. Storrs, of New York; George McDuffie, of South Carolina; Amoske Spencer, of New York; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky.

The vote in the House of Representatives, on the subject of impeaching Judge Peck, stood, 123 in favor; and 49 against the measure.

It is presumed the articles of Impeachment against Judge Peck will be prepared and presented to the Senate at the present session; but most probably they will not be acted on till next session, as there will not be sufficient time for witnesses to attend from Missouri.

[The crime with which Judge Peck is charged, and for which he has been impeached, is, the imprisonment of Luke E. Lawless, Esq. a practitioner at the bar, for eighteen months in a prison with common felons, for a constructive contempt of court, in publishing satires on his decisions. It was a very "wonderful" piece of business all through.]

Gooseberries?—An English gentleman gives the result of a curious horticultural experiment made last year by himself. A *Gooseberry* tree, having died, he buried the trunk under the roots of a gooseberry tree, to enrich the soil: the fruit until then had been of the finest species; but the season after the entombing of the cat, the gooseberries were all of the hairy, prickly kind; moreover, the caterpillars which infested the bush, were uncommonly hairy and chaggy. Now we marvel at this enterprising gardener's stopping short in his interesting and valuable experiments. We would advise him next to bury an *Elk*, or *Cat-fish*, under the roots of his *gooseberry* bush; and if, at next seed-time, the fruit is not again metamorphosed into a berry as smooth as glass, we are no prophet.

The Bank of Newbern, we learn verbally, at the late meeting of its Stockholders, determined to accept of an extension of their Charter, on the terms prescribed by the last Legislature. *Rel. Reg.* [The stockholders determined on immediately discontinuing the Agency at Halifax, and to wind up the one at Charlotte, as soon as practicable.]

Virgil Mazzy, Esq. of Maryland; and the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, a distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky, are spoken of to succeed Mr. *Illin*, as 2d Auditor.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 29.
Cotton.—There has been more of this article in the present week, than could have been expected. It is bringing from 9 a 10 cts. Very fine *Planters* brands would perhaps reach 11 cts. *Corn*, scarce and in demand at 62½ cts.; *Flour*, country \$5 per barrel; *Bacon*, hams in demand from 10 a 11 cts. per lb.

Augusta, Geo. May 1st.—Cotton 5 1/2 to 1 1/2, Bacon 8 to 10, Corn 43 to 50, Hour 7 1/2 to 8, Whiskey 33 to 37; North Carolina Bank Notes, 5 per cent. discount. [Why this description of N. Carolina money, when it is as good as gold and silver?] *ED. CAN*

President Jackson.—A letter from Washington, published in the Boston Courier, (an opposition paper) says:—"The President in the light in which I saw him to day in the capitol, exhibited no appearance of a sick man. He is as likely to live twenty years, as any one of his cabinet, and ten times more likely to be president the next term."

Cotton.—Liverpool letters written at noon, April 1st, say that the demand for Cotton was good, and the sales of the day likely to foot up well. Flour was rather less in request.

Tom Chilton has written Letter No. 9, to the Mayor of Washington. Tom thinks that the sun and moon stand still when he speaks or writes. *Both*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, May 8.—Cotton 1½ to 2 cts, corn 35 to 37, beef 3½ to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 37½ to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 65, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 35 to 40, brown sugar 10 to 12, coffee 13 to 17, salt 1½ to 2, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Charleston, April 23.—Cotton 9 to 11 cts, flour 5 a 5 3/4, whiskey, 23 a 25, bacon 7 to 7½, ham 7½ a 9, best kind of bagging 19 a 22, salt 40 to 45, corn 40 a 43, coffee 11 to 12½, N. Carolina bank bills 1½ a 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton throughout the past week, and prices have advanced about ½ cent per lb. Inferior to fine 9½ a 11.

Fayetteville, April 29.—Cotton 9 to 9½, bacon 5½ to 7, peach brandy 40 apple do 30 a 35, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 95, flour 3 to 4, hard 7½, molasses 28 a 29, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 60 a 65, whiskey 15 to 27, U. S. bank notes ½ a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 a 2.

Richmond, April 30.—Cotton 9½ a 10, wheat 75 corn 34, bacon 7 to 8, brandy, apple, 28 to 30, whiskey 27 to 28, flour 54.

Lynchburg, Virg. April 29.—Tobacco 3 to 5 Flour 3.25 to 3.37, wheat 60 to 65, whiskey 22, Bacon 8.

Baltimore, April 30.—Flour 64 a 65, cotton 8½ to 9½, whiskey 22 to 23, bacon 8 to 9.

Cheraw, April 21.—Cotton 8 to 9½, bagging 18 to 22, coffee 15 to 16, sugar 8 to 11, salt 75, corn 45 to 50, flour (from wagons) 4.50 to 5, Baltimore 6.50, peach brandy 40 to 50, apple do 30 to 35, whiskey 28 to 30, molasses 15 to 40, flaxseed 50 to 60, oats 30, bacon 7 to 10, land 8 to 10, mackerel 6 to 7.50.

Camden, April 24.—Cotton 8½ to 9½, flour 5 a 5½ out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6½, wheat 65 a 73, corn 55 to 56, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 30 to 34, bacon 8 to 12½.

More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a large and full supply of almost every kind of

goods, suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving and opening, at this Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest importations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cash, part in Philadelphia, but principally in New York. Which are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
Salisbury, April, 1830.
S. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with, by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

MARRIED.
In Cabarrus county, on the 2nd of her father, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, on the 28th ult. Ann, daughter of Mr. Robinson, to Mr. James McKnight, of Cabarrus.

On the 6th inst. by Rev. James McKnight, Mr. Samuel Hargrave, Jr. of Iredell, to Miss Milly Eise, of Rowan.

On 25th ult. by Rev. George Roper, Mr. Paul Peeler, son of Mr. Lewis Peeler, to Miss Catherine Fisher, daughter of the late George Fisher. Also, on the same day, Mr. Jonathan Shaver to Miss Esther Landwick.

DIED.
In Mecklenburg county, 25th ult. of Trachitis, Nancy Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. McGinnis, aged two years and two months. "Jesus thine ancient faith confirms, To our great fathers given: He takes young children in his arms, And calls them heirs of Heaven."

At her residence in Iredell county, 30th March, Mrs. Fanny Boyd, relict of Mr. Moses Boyd, dec'd, in the 64th year of her age. She was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church of Concord, Iredell county, for near fifty years; and was a highly respected member of community—kind to the afflicted, and benevolent to the poor.

In Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the 1st of March, in the 65th year of his age, JOSH HARRIS, Esq. The deceased was a native of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and in the year 1823, removed with his family to this State. In North Carolina, Mr. Harris served as a member of the Legislature—held for many years, the office of county magistrate, and also officiated as ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, of Raleigh, for a long time previous to his leaving that State—in all of which stations, he discharged his duties in such a manner as commanded universal approbation. After the removal of Mr. Harris to the State of Missouri, the excellence of his character soon recomended him to the confidence of those amongst whom his lot was cast: and here again he was called to the exercise of important civil offices, and was also installed an elder in the Presbyterian church of Apple Creek; the functions of which offices he performed with no less integrity on his part, and satisfaction on the part of those whose suffrages had invested him with power, than he had previously done in his native State. In the death of Mr. Harris, a loving and beloved wife has been bereaved of a husband with whom she had spent more than 43 years of conjugal happiness. His children have lost an affectionate father and an able counselor; society at large a useful and distinguished member; his friends, and acquaintances, an auxiliary and an ornament; and the Church, of which he has so long been an important officer, one of its most bright and steady luminaries.

At a meeting of the session of Apple-Creek Church, the resolutions below were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That the session of this Church deeply lament the loss which they have sustained, in the death of their brother, John Harris, Esquire: *Resolved*, That the members of session, as a token of their high regard and sincere love for their departed brother, wear crape on the left arm, for a space of 30 days.

By order of Session.

March 3d, 1830.

OBITUARY.
To a friend has fallen the melancholy duty to announce the death of Mrs. MARY A. MORRISON, wife of Washington Morrison, Esq. of this place, who died on the 5th inst. in the 24th year of her age, leaving a dotingly fond husband, and two helpless children, yet to learn from the world their unappreciated loss. How withering the unconscious smile of infancy, when directed to a departed mother's face! Poor little innocent! but yesterday, hope painted a long and cheering vista in their lives, adorned by that mother's fostering care and instruction; to-day, death shows the futility of human hope, by pointing to her, as his victim—to them, as motherless orphans.—but yesterday, fortune seemed to smile on him, as the happiest of husbands and fathers—to-day, gloom and despondency hang over his household and spots rendered sacred by memories of affection, and moistened by tears wrung from the cheek of a widowed husband and a father. Though the voice of friendship could long dwell on the amiable qualities of her heart, and the memorials of her private worth, yet, of a woman whose joys were all centered in her home, where she at once communicated and received pleasure,—the details of such qualities might be soothing only to the ear of friendship. Modest, retiring, benevolent and affectionate, she sought not the glare of the world in which to display her worth, but caused it to be felt by ministering at the domestic altar with all a woman's fidelity and devotion;—not aspiring to shine by splendor and wit, she was contented to be intelligent, useful and good.—hers was a life which all would admire, but few could imitate.—her greatest pleasure seemed to be found in promoting that of others; her greatest pain in beholding sufferings which she could not allay.—to her husband, she was every thing that a wife ought to be; to her children, the most affectionate of parents; to her friends, accessible, confidential and kind; to her God, she paid the devotion of a pure and honest heart, and looked up with the confidence of an enlightened faith.—Her piety was unalloyed by ostentation or austerity; her friendship, by selfishness or interest. To say that she was exempted from the frailties of our nature, would be to deny that she was mortal; but it may be said that those frailties, when discovered in her, would be found, for the most part, "to lean to virtue's side." Her virtues are not affected by the sorrow of her neighbors and numerous friends.—Could she alight the grief of a sorrowing husband, the evidence of her virtues should raise his hopes to that Heaven where alone such virtues can be rewarded, and mourners find an antidote for their grief.

CHARLOTTE, APRIL 1830.

New York, April 29.—Sales of cotton, for week past, 3200 bales; Upgraded at 8 1/2 to 11 1/2. Of Flour, there have been numerous arrivals from the South, and there has been a slight decline during the week past. Midds 15 to 16 cents. North Carolina black No. 1 1-2 to 3 per cent. discount. South Carolina, 1 to 2, Georgia, 2 to 3-1/2, Virginia 4 to 5.

The Philadelphia Price Current of the 28th April.—Cotton, "superfine" New Orleans, steady at 10 per barrel, and the demand keeps pace with the supplies, feeling very little affected. Cottons medium quality, and about 40 cents the yellow, and 25 a 30 cents for white. 50 barrels Linseed Oil sold yesterday at 73 cents, generally held higher.

Portrait Painting.
B. GARDNER intends to remain in Salisbury a short time, and will attend to any application in his profession. He has taken the room over Mr. Mitchell's, opposite the State Bank; where Ladies and Gentlemen are most respectfully solicited to call, and see specimens of his Painting.
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

MRS. CALDWELL.
TAKES this opportunity of informing the public, that her SCHOOL in Salisbury, is now in operation. The encouragement with which she has already met, far exceeds her expectations. The branches taught in this School, are as follows: Orthography, Grammar, with the use of Globes, Arithmetic, History, Chronology, Black's Lectures on Rhetoric, and Poetic Literature, Drawing Maps, Painting on Velvet, Needlework on Canvas, Lace and Muslin. Boarding can be had very low in some of the best families. The Church is situated in view of the school room, where we have preaching regularly every Sabbath.
May 3d, 1830. 219

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN.
HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods, direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830. Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received, and for sale very low for cash.
50 bags Coffee
6 bbls Sugar
8 do Molasses
3 bbls. Leaf Sugar
500 bushels Liverpool Salt
2 tierces fresh Rice
3000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. Logwood, partly ground
2 bbls. Copperas
400 lbs. Tallow
12 kegs White Lead, ground in oil
Tensiles, Limes and sweet Wines
Also, on hand,
5000 lbs. Bacon;
With a general and full assortment of all other kinds of GOODS, suited to the season and place.
JOHN MURPHY.
May 7th, 1830. 223

Fresh Goods!

DAVID PARKS is now receiving and opening, at his Store in the town of Charlotte, a new assortment of the Court-House, a very handsome and general assortment of New and Cheap Goods, purchased by himself, for cash, at the North; which will enable him to sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in stores; and being of the latest importations, those wishing to purchase may be assured of finding the newest and most splendid patterns. D. Parks is grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received; and respectfully invites his old customers, and all who wish to buy new, elegant and cheap Goods, to call, examine his stock, the quality and the prices, and then judge for themselves. 320
Charlotte, May 4th, 1830.

BONNETS.

BLEICH, TRIM, &c.
MRS. MARY M. CANON respectfully informs the Ladies of Cabarrus and the adjoining counties, that she has commenced, at her residence in Concord, the business of bleaching, trimming, and dressing
LEGHORN & other BONNETS; and will warrant her work to be done in a neat and fashionable style. She solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes to merit it, by the style of her work, and the promptness with which she will attend to all orders she may be favored with.
Bonnets sent from a distance, shall be carefully attended to, on the shortest notice, and forwarded in accordance with instructions.
Concord, May 4th, 1830. 310.

New Tailor's Shop IN CONCORD.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership in the above business, under the firm of Smith & Taylor, respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the adjoining counties, that they have bought out Mr. Thomas V. Green's Shop in the Town of Concord, and are now prepared to carry on the

Fashionable Tailoring Business.

in a style equal to any thing in that line, south of the Northern Cities. Having acquired a knowledge of their business at the North, they feel warranted in making their customers. They will regularly receive, from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest Fashions for

Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

which will enable them to accommodate their customers with garments, made up after the very latest and most approved style at the North. Smith & Taylor invite a trial of their work, on that point, and in the style of their work, the improvements which they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with work. JAMES TAYLOR, and SMITH & TAYLOR.
Concord, May 4th, 1830. 310.

An Essay.

PRINTED on the 28th of April, 1830, at the press of J. M. Murphy, Salisbury, N. C. For 5 cents. One copy gratis, and a single is 25 cents.

The Tennessee Spinster.

HAVING commenced manufacturing the Machine commonly known as the *Tennessee Spinster*, the subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make, on short notice, at his Shop in the town of Salisbury, Main street, opposite the State Bank, any number of those useful articles of Household Furniture, at only one hundred dollars a piece, completed ready for use; whereas they have always heretofore sold at one hundred and twenty five dollars. Any servant, with very little instruction, can, from cotton in the seed, pick, card, and spin from thirty to forty cuts of yarn a day—either coarse or fine, black or hard twisted, as may be desired.

The subscriber has some of these Machines now finished, and in operation; those desirous of seeing them are invited to call.

Orders for Machines, sent from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, April 26th, 1830.

Spring Fashions!

THE subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia and New-York the *Latest Fashion*; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the newest and most fashionable style. Having in his employ, five or six first rate workmen, he is able to furnish a suit of clothes on very short notice, made up in the most superior style, and warranted to fit well.

Being the Agent of Ward's and Saguez's Patent-right systems of Cutting out Garments, the subscriber is authorized to sell rights for these superior systems of Cutting; and will also teach the system to any person wishing instruction. Ladies wishing to learn Ward's system of Cutting, will be taught very low.

All kinds of Cutting out of Garments, will be done very low.

All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. 1830.

Journeyman Tailors.

WANTED, two or three Journeyman Tailors. Good workmen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Rowan co's, N. C. 1830.

Millinery and Mantau MAKING.

MRS. MFEAT, will attend to the above business, in fashionable style, at her residence in Statesville; where she has constantly on hand a supply of BONNETS, of various kinds; Band-Bboxes, &c. Leghorn Hats bleached and repaired.

3118

Statesville, April 26th, 1830.

Cabinet Making.

CABINET FURNITURE of every description, made of the most elegant and various kinds of wood, may be had at the work shop of the subscribers, in Statesville. The following are a few of the many articles in their line of business, which they are in the habit of making:

Cradles and Cribes	Breakfast and Dining
Bedsteads of every kind	Tables
Easy Chairs	Secretaries and Book
Wash Stands	Cases
Wet Tables	Side-boards and China
Candle Stands	Presses
Chubbards	Clock-Cases
Ladies Work Stands	Coffins, &c.
Bureaus, various kinds	

The subscribers think it unnecessary to say any thing respecting the price, or quality of their work; as the very liberal patronage they have met with they consider a sufficient recommendation.

JOHN H. SMITH & Co.

Statesville, April 26th, 1830.

N. B. Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, and Pine Plank, taken at all times, in exchange for furniture.

J. H. S. & Co.

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment of Mr. Miles Hill, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. is prepared to carry on the Coach and Gig Making Business in all its various branches. Having procured the best kind of materials, and having good workmen in his employ, he will make to order, as well as keep on hand, all descriptions of Coaches, Gigs, Carriages, Stages, Barouches, Carry-alls, &c. His prices shall be very low, for cash; or a reasonable indulgence will be extended to responsible customers.

All orders for work from a distance, will be promptly attended to. Repairs of all kinds, will be done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BUTTON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 23d, 1829.

Ewart's Hotel,

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and commodious HOUSE formerly known by the name of

CLARK'S HOTEL,

On the first day of January next: Its central situation and contiguity to the Court House, render it as desirable a location for Gentlemen who may visit Columbia on business or pleasure, as any other in the place. Those who may feel disposed to patronizing this Establishment, may depend that no efforts shall be wanting to render their situation satisfactory and comfortable.

The materials are now in a state of readiness to arrange Parlours and Private Apartments for Ladies and Families.

SAMUEL EWART.

March, 1830.

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order, prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the condition, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable an establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

Greenville, Lincoln county, Dec. 7, 1829.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. having received a fresh and extensive assortment of all descriptions of Northern LEATHER and Materials, of the best quality; and having in his employ from 10 to 15 Journeymen, some of whom are equal if not superior to any workmen in the United States—he therefore feels warranted in asserting, that he is able to execute every description of work in his line of business, equal, as to style, neatness and durability, to any thing of the kind in the Union.

Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON as Foreman, that gentleman will, at all times, be found in attendance at my Shop, (which is on Main street, three doors south of the Court House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to receive orders, deliver work, give receipts for moneys paid, and generally to accommodate all who may patronize the Establishment.

From my extensive arrangements in business, I am enabled to give long indulgencies to responsible dealers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, I shall use every endeavor to merit a continuance of the public favor.

Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a distance, shall be promptly executed, and the work sent as per order.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

3mt25

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

Wanted, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above.

T. MULL, Jr.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county.

A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warranty deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincoln, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829.

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warranty titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, April 1st 1830.

1000

State of North Carolina, Ashe county.

IN Equity, March term, 1830; William Austin and Benjamin Taylor, vs. Benjamin Darrell. Injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Darrell is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Christian, published at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next Court of Equity to be held for Ashe county, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, he will be heard ex parte and the injunction made perpetual. CC21 Test: R. GENTRY, C. J. &c.

Salisbury, Feb. 26th, 1830.

Journeyman Cabinet Makers.

WANTED, two or three Journeyman Cabinet Makers; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

ROBERT WOODSON.

Salisbury, Feb. 26th, 1830.

Morganton Hotel.

THE subscriber having leased the extensive Buildings in the Town of Morganton, N. Carolina, formerly occupied by David Tate, as a TAVERN, has opened a House of Entertainment, prepared for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords; his Granaries are filled, and his Stables are attended with attentive and honest Hostlers; and by his unremitting attention to his business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. B. BOUCHELL.

Morganton, Feb. 6th, 1830.

Sale of Land.

ON Monday of Mecklenburg county court, in my next, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, a tract of land on which Jonathan Williams formerly lived, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. Gold has been found in two or three different places on the land, and on the same there is an excellent seat for a mill. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, except about two hundred dollars, which must be paid at the time of sale. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living near the land.

JOHN D. SMITH, Agent for Legatee.

April 30th, 1830.

Millinery Business, &c.

MRS. LOWRY respectfully informs the Ladies of Statesville, and the circumjacent country, that she bleaches, colors, presses and trims

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on moderate terms. She also makes, trims, and dresses SILK and other BONNETS, of every description; and will execute all kinds of work in the Millinery line of business. All orders for work, sent from a distance, will be carefully and punctually attended to, according to directions.

Statesville, May 1st, 1830.

3t19

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained, in January last, a patent right for his Machine, known by the name of a Hallow Cylinder Screen, and an attached ribb'd Roller, for the purpose of Washing Gold out of gravel and sand; he therefore forbids all persons from using said Machine without leave; otherwise they will lay themselves liable to the penalty laid down in the patent law.

P. SUMMEY.

Lincolnton, N. C. April 24, 1830.

6t22

Money Found.

PICKED up in the streets of Statesville, during Superior Court week, a sum of money, wrapped in a piece of yellow silk paper. There were two halves of fifty dollar notes. Whoever can produce the correspondent halves of these notes, will probably be entitled to receive the money, on paying charges, &c. Apply to the subscriber at Lincolnton, N. C.

REUBEN H. REYNOLDS.

April 29th, 1830.

N. Carolina Catawba Company.

A General meeting of the stockholders of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company will be held at Lincolnton, on the 14th of May next. The stockholders are earnestly requested to attend, either in person, or by proxy. The settlement of the outstanding debts of the company, and the appointment of officers, are among the objects of the Meeting. The Navigation of the river being now open to the State line, it becomes exceedingly important that the future operations of the company should be determined at this meeting.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President, &c.

April 28th, 1830.

2t18

Notice.

AT the last October session of the County Court held at Concord, for the County of Cabarrus, the subscriber qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of John Houston, Esq. He hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the Estate of the said John Houston, to present them for payment, within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled An act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds &c. Otherwise they will be barred of recovery, by the operation of the said act.

3t18

MARTIN SHIVE, Executor.

Cabarrus county, April 20th, 1830.

Was Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 3d inst. a negro man, who says his name is Claiborn, and belongs to John Griffith, of Chesterfield District, S. C.; that he left home about the 1st March last: He is of common size, 35 or 40 years old, light complexioned, though not a mulatto: the owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, S. J.

April 6th, 1830.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830.

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

April 8.

Cotton Gin Making.

BY HENRY A. CLINGAMON, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. His Gins have the credit of being among the best in this part of the country.

April, 1830.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on 25th inst. a negro man who says his name is Dick, and belongs to John Bommer, of Fairfield District, South Carolina. He is about 20 years of age and quite black; speaks quick when spoken to; and is of common size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, S. J.

Salisbury, 22d, April 1830.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages, and steady employment, for a good workman in the Shoe and Boot Making Business. None need apply only such as are masters of their trade, and of sober habits.

JOHN BENSON.

Concord, April 24th, 1830.

POETRY.

THE SUN OF LIFE.

Searcher of Gold, whose days and nights
All waste away in anxious care,
Entranced from all life's delights,
Unaware in all that is most fair,
Who selectest got with easy glide,
But dearest in the depths of tide,
And struggling in the foam.
O come, in this land of graves,
Death's northern sea of frozen waves,
And mark thee out thy home.

Lover of Woman, whose sad heart
Wastes like a fountain in the Sun,
Clings most where most its pain does start,
Dies by the light it lies upon,
Come to the land of graves—for here
Are beauty's smile, and beauty's tear,
Catharted in holy trust,
Here number forms as fair as those
Whose cheeks now living shame the rose,
Their glory turned to dust.

Lover of Fame, whose foolish thought
Steals onward from the wave of Time,
Tell me—what goodness hath it wrought,
Atoning for that restless crime?
The spirit mansion desolate,
And open to the storms of fate,
The absent soul in fear:
Bring home thy thoughts and come with me
And see where all thy pride must be—
Searcher of Fame—look here!

A warrior—thou with snowy plume,
That goest to the bugle's call,
Come and look down—his lonely tomb
Shall hold thee and thy glories all—
The haughty brow, the manly frame,
The daring deeds, the sounding fame,
Are trophies but for death;
And millions who have toiled like thee,
Are stayed, and here they sleep. And see—
Does glory lend them breath?

MISCELLANY.

Wisdom.—All the wisdom of man consists in this alone—to know and worship God—this is our doctrine, this is our opinion; and this, with as loud a voice as I can, I testify, profess and proclaim. This is what all the philosophers during their whole life sought, but could never find out, comprehend, nor attain to, because they either retained a corrupt religion, or had none at all. Let them all then be gone who do not instruct, but disturb human life. How can they teach others who are not instructed themselves? How can they heal the sick or guide the blind?

Lactantius.

Stump Orators.—There is much originality and quaintness of expression in the following extract from a stump speech of a candidate for the legislature in one of the western states: 'Born' said he, 'in a cane-break, cradled in a sap-trough, my zeal for independence has grown to maturity, without being choked by the weeds of education.'

Infidel Zeal.....Whatever may be thought of particular faiths and sects, a belief in a life beyond this world, is the only thing that pierces through the walls of our prison house, and lets hope shine in, upon the scene that would be otherwise bewildered and desolate.

That believers who have the same heaven in prospect, should invite us to join them, on their respective ways to it, is at least a benevolent officiousness; but that he who has no prospect, or hope in himself, should seek for companionship in his road to annihilation, can only be explained by that tendency in human creatures, to count upon each other in their despair, as well as their hope.

Moore.

Imitation Gold.....The following preparation, which is much used in Germany for articles in jewelry, has been made public in the Journal of Hanover, by the inventor, Professor Hermsstadt:—Take of pure platinum sixteen parts; pure copper seven parts; pure zinc one part. Put them into a crucible, which is to be covered with powdered charcoal, and leave them on the fire until they are melted into one mass. It is said that this composition has not only the colour of gold, but also its ductility and specific gravity.

The son of a Yankee farmer having proved himself rather a clumsy driver of an ox team, first running against one gate post, and then another, the old gentleman, getting out of all patience, exclaimed, 'Get out, you lubber, you couldn't drive through creation, without hitting both sides of it.'

The Malta Gazette states that "Mr. C. Bradford, United States Consul at Lyons, in company with Dr. W. H. Yates, of London, had left Malta for Alexandria, on their way through Egypt and Palestine. The object of Dr. Yates is to examine into the origin and progress of the plague and other maladies so fatal in those countries. The result of his observations will, no doubt, prove highly interesting to the medical world."

Printing in Gold.—A London paper states, that printing in gold having been successfully tried in small productions, an attempt is now making to execute a standard work in that expensive and luxurious mode. The work on which this first essay is made being "Milton's Paradise Lost," is certainly worthy of golden letters, and if the whole should equal the first sample produced, it will be a splendid and unique specimen of the art. It is said to be printed on fine drawing paper, and for elegance of type and beauty of impression, cannot be surpassed.

American Raisins.—We have been favored by Mr. Alexander Walsh, with a small box of domestic raisins, prepared at the Lansingburgh (New York) Vineyard. Although not a fair specimen, they have quite a plump and fresh appearance with a pleasant flavor. They are a proof of what may be done. Considering the quantities that are consumed in the country, the manufacture of raisins cannot fail of becoming an object of importance to many districts of our country.

Grafting Roses...The sweet briar employed in Europe as the stocks for increasing choice kinds of roses. After taken from the fields they are cultivated for one or two years before the buds are inserted.

Legal Prolixity.—In the case arising out of White and Metcal's bankruptcy, (in England) Mr. Sergeant Russell stated that the brief contained fifteen thousand folios! And in the trial at bar, Mr. H. Brougham's documents weighed three quarters of a ton!

A society has been formed among the Students of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, for the suppression of intemperance.

A newly commissioned Magistrate sent the following note to a bookseller: "Sir, please send me all the az of the Legislature, that belong to a Gentleman of Pees, as I ar now wun."

An Irish preacher, late from Dublin, descending on the strength of Sampson, informed his audience, that with the jaw bone of an ass, he put a thousand Philistines to the point of the beyond!

It is the fashion now with the gentlemen in London to wear canary-yellow leather gloves, and the crown of their hats higher on one side than the other! What monkeys!

The Milledgeville Recorder says that some few of the gold diggers in the Cherokee Nation, have respected the advice given them by the Indian Agent's desire; but the far greater part continue their operations regardless of his warning. Several thousand persons from North and South Carolina, and Georgia, are engaged in the business.

A Paper called "The Free Press," has been commenced in Jamaica by the free colored people of the Island. Jamaica is said to contain 15,000 whites, 4,000 free colored people, and 295,000 slaves.

Mr. POINSETT, late American Minister at Mexico, arrived at Philadelphia on the 11th ult. from Washington.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, has been elected President, and WM. CRANCH, Vice President of the Columbian Institute for the year 1830.

Scarcity of Provisions.—Provisions of almost every description are scarce in our market at present, and the demand is such that those who have produce for sale, will obtain fair prices by sending it in without delay.

Raleigh Star.

A London paper states there is a "Clerk of a Clerk" in the Irish Post Office, who has more pay than an American Secretary of State.

Since the inauguration of President Jackson, the administration have gained the State of Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maryland, and the opposition have gained—Thomas Chilton!

Knoxville Register.

It is said that the bible has been translated into one hundred and fifty different languages, and that fifty more translations would furnish the bible in all the languages spoken in the world.

Posthumous Fame.—The copy of Lord Byron's Minor Poems, was recently sold by auction in London, and Murray became the purchaser, for £100 guineas.